

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

DIRECTOR OF THE MINT

FOR THE

FISCAL YEAR

Ending June 30, 1870.

PHILADELPHIA:
WM. F. MURPHY'S SONS, PRINTERS,

339 CHESTNUT STREET, & 55 SOUTH FOURTH STREET.

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Mint of the United States,

Philadelphia, October 24, 1870.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following Report of the operations of the Mint and Branches for the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1870.

DEPOSITS AND COINAGE.

The deposits of bullion at the Mint and Branches during the fiscal year were as follows: gold, \$29,485,268 45; silver, \$3,504,942 51. Total deposits, \$32,990,210 96.

Deducting the re-deposits or bars made at one branch of the Mint and re-deposited in another for coinage, the amount will be \$30,408,788 10.

The coinage for the same period was as follows: gold coin, number of pieces, 1,156,087; value, \$22,257,312 50; unparted and fine gold bars, \$7,846,052 25; silver coin, pieces, 4,649,398; value, \$1,767,253 50; silver bars, \$902,800 66; nickel, copper and bronze pieces, 18,154,000; value, \$611,445 00; total number of pieces struck, 23,961,292; total value of coinage, \$33,384,863 91.

The distribution of the bullion received and coined at the Mint and Branches was as follows:—

Philadelphia.—At Philadelphia, gold deposited, \$2,880,069 22; gold coined, \$2,830,752 50; fine gold bars, \$171,624 97; silver deposited and purchased, \$1,352,588 09; silver coined, \$1,152,960 50; silver bars, \$195,078 01; nickel, copper and bronze coinage, value, \$611,445 00. Total deposits of gold and silver, \$4,232,657 31; total coinage, \$4,961,860 98; total number of pieces, 21,330,546.

San Francisco.—At the Branch Mint, San Francisco, the gold deposits were \$18,816,981 07; gold coined, \$19,316,050 00; silver deposited and purchased, \$494,418 11; silver coined, \$594,500 00. Total deposits and purchases, \$19,311,399 18; total coinage, \$19,910,550 00; total number of pieces, 2,592,180.

New York.—The Assay Office in New York received during the year in gold bullion, \$6,657,891 94; in silver bullion, including purchases, \$1,613,364 46. Total value received, \$8,271,256 40;

number of fine gold bars stamped, 7,426 ; value, \$6,656,268 11 ; silver bars, 5,984 ; value, \$707,400 04 ; total value of gold and silver bars stamped, \$7,363,668 15.

Denver.—At the Branch Mint, now Assay Office, Denver, Colorado, the deposits for unparted bars were, gold, \$990,063 18 ; silver, \$15,987 08. Total deposits, \$1,006,050 26. This statement exhibits a very gratifying increase in the deposits over those of last year, and we have every reason to anticipate a continuing increase in the deposits and business of this office. It is principally engaged in melting, assaying and stamping gold and silver bullion, and returning the same to the depositors in unparted bars bearing the government stamp of weight and fineness. The experience of the past year fully justifies the declaration made in my last Annual Report, that “as an Assay Office it will meet all the demands of the miner and promote as effectually the mining interests of the region as a mint for coinage could possibly do.” All this it has accomplished promptly and satisfactorily, and greatly aided and encouraged the efforts made to discover and increase the production of the precious metals.

Charlotte.—The deposits at the Branch Mint, Charlotte, North Carolina, now in operation as an Assay Office, have not been large, but are increasing. These deposits are assayed and returned to depositors in the form of unparted bars. The deposits for bars during the year were, gold, \$16,108 60 ; an increase of \$12,948 20, over those of last year.

Dahlonaga and New Orleans.—The Branch Mints at Dahlonaga, Georgia, and New Orleans, Louisiana, are still closed and no necessity exists for their being again opened either as Assay Offices or Branch Mints.

Carson City.—The Branch Mint at Carson City, Nevada, is now in operation. In May, 1869, the fitting up of this branch for business as a Mint was commenced, and completed in December of that year. On the 8th of January, 1870, it was opened for the reception of bullion. The Superintendent in his Report, says, “Since that time the business has been steadily increasing, and, with the facilities afforded other institutions of its kind, will do a large business both in refining and coining.”

This Branch Mint, to make it efficient and successful, requires a bullion fund equal to the legitimate demands of business, and the just expectations of its depositors. No such fund has, as yet, been provided for the Institution. The urgent request of the Superintendent for such fund, was approved by the Director and forwarded to the proper authorities for their consideration and action. It is desirable that the subject should be favorably considered, and the fund provided. "The delay," says the Superintendent in his report, "in giving the Branch a sufficient amount of gold and silver to cash deposits so soon as their value should be determined, has operated very injuriously, as well in regard to the amount of bullion received, as in the expense of working it. Large lots of bullion can be worked with far less percentage of wastage than small ones; and the labor of re-melting and re-assaying has been much greater than if larger quantities could have been worked at once."

In reference to the future of this Branch, and its influence in developing the mineral resources of the country, the report says: "The mining interests of the country from whence the larger portion of bullion is received, are improving rapidly; new mines are being developed and larger quantities of bullion produced as the cost of working the ore is becoming reduced." "With proper arrangement and facilities afforded this Branch, it will increase its business materially during the next fiscal year, and give much aid in developing the mining interests of this and adjoining States."

The deposits at this Branch during the year, were, gold, \$124,154 44; gold coined, \$110,576 05; silver deposits and purchases, \$28,262 16; silver coined, \$19,793 00. Total deposits and purchases, \$152,416 60; total coinage, \$132,369 05; total number of pieces, 38,566. The report is very encouraging, and it is earnestly desired that the present anticipations of its officers may be fully realized in the future prosperity of this branch. I cannot forbear repeating the declaration made in my last annual report, that the policy of the government in relation to the development of the mineral wealth of our country should be liberal and generous.

Branch Mint Policy.—For my views on the subject of Assay Offices and the impolicy of increasing the number of Branch Mints, I refer respectfully to my previous Reports, in which they will be found fully and freely expressed.

The importance of the early completion of the new Branch Mint building at San Francisco, cannot be too strongly urged upon the government. Every consideration of public and private interest demands it. I have, in former Reports, expressed my convictions of the importance of this work, and now earnestly repeat the recommendations then made.

REDEMPTION OF COPPER AND NICKEL COINS.

As authorized by law, the redemption of the nickel-copper cents was continued during the fiscal year, by exchange for the five cent nickel coins. The amount thus redeemed was, in pounds, 68,237 ; value, \$66,872 26. The amount redeemed last year was, \$101,465 25, showing a decrease of \$34,592 99, and being \$193,609 78 less than the amount redeemed during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1868. The amount now outstanding is but little, if any; in excess of the actual demand. This is evident from the fact of the decreasing redemption, and that orders during the past year for the bronze one and two cent pieces were largely in excess of the amount redeemed.

Should provision be made by law for the redemption of the one cent and two cent bronze coins? I have no hesitation in answering this question in the negative. No consideration of public interest or private convenience demands the redemption of those coins or the substitution of a nickel one cent piece for the bronze coin of that denomination. Provision is already made for redeeming the five cent nickel coins, and beyond this, the redemption of the base coinage is not demanded or expected by the public. I respectfully refer you to my remarks on this subject in my last annual report.

Profits.—The net profits of the nickel-copper and bronze coinage paid into the Treasury of the United States during the fiscal year were two hundred and seventy-five thousand dollars (\$275,000 00).

The demand for this small coinage has, from various causes, largely declined. The redemption and recall of the paper fractional currency would increase the demand.

As required by law, the alloy of the minor coinage has been regularly assayed and reported by the Assayer of the Mint, and the legal proportion of the constituent metals has been properly maintained.

SILVER-TOKEN COINAGE.

In my last annual report I urged the adoption of a silver currency "for change," in lieu of the postal or small note currency, as an important adjuvant to a general resumption of specie payments, and that such substitution would be acceptable to the people, and fully approved by them. It is gratifying to know that the suggestions then made have had the approval of men well versed in political economy, and of sound practical judgment. A number of our leading commercial newspapers have also emphatically endorsed the proposition.

The recommendation made was, in substance, that, without waiting for the resumption of specie payments, Congress shall authorize the issue, at once, of silver coins of the denominations of 10, 25 and 50 cents; that whilst the weight of the proposed coins be reduced below that of the corresponding present silver coins, the standard fineness should be preserved; in other words, those coins to be of equal purity with the present silver coinage; that they be issued to a limited amount, adequate to supply the real wants of the community, in exchange for U. S. Notes, including fractional currency, and be made a legal tender to a small amount, say five or ten dollars.

Such substitution would be a real reform in our currency and less objectionable in form and fact than the present paper issues of the lower fractions of the dollar. The objections to this proposed coinage will apply with equal force to the present fractional silver coinage; for this last, while of standard fineness, is both in weight and value below the true standard; and, if the objections apply with equal force to our present silver coinage, how much more to our small notes, our paper change, the material of which has no intrinsic value whatever, and which is, and can be so easily counterfeited?

The reduction in weight of these coins, whilst it would render them intrinsically worth less than the nominal value, would not make them unacceptable as "change," but would counteract any disposition to hoard or export them, and thus keep them in constant circulation.

A supply of silver for the purpose of this coinage could be readily obtained. The product of silver in Nevada and Colorado will be sufficient to meet this demand, and could come direct to us from Denver, Carson and Virginia Cities, without going to San Francisco,

or passing through the hands of speculators. By reason of the profits of this coinage we could afford to pay a price sufficient to divert our silver product either from China or Europe. Other sources of supply would be open to us. In any contingency a full supply of silver could be procured.

The coins would be issued in exchange for paper currency, and be redeemed in like manner; and when specie payments are resumed, or having returned to a permanent specie basis, we could re-coin the amount redeemed, and return it to the general specie circulation of the country. Re-coining of silver, when long used as a circulating medium, is a necessity; as it becomes deteriorated in value and defaced by abrasion when in constant use. Re-coining, then, is no objection to the new coinage.

In the language of one who has given this subject much intelligent consideration, and whose published essays are full of information, "This is not a scheme for debasing the standard of value. Its only object is to restore silver upon such a basis, under legal sanctions, as will enable it to keep its subsidiary place, whether the chief currency be paper, as it is now, or gold, as we hope it will soon be. Limited in legal tender and in amount of issue, these silver coins will serve their purpose as well as if they were twice as heavy; in fact will be found more convenient."

The following statement or table exhibits the weight, diameter and value of the present and proposed silver coinage.

Present Coinage.

Denomination.	Weight.	Diameter.	Value.
Half Dollar	192 grains,	30 millimetres.	50 cents.
Quarter Dollar,	96 "	23½ "	25 "
Dime,	38 $\frac{4}{10}$ "	17½ "	10 "

Proposed Coinage.

Denomination.	Weight.	Diameter.	Value.
Half Dollar,	140 grains,	29 millimetres.	36 $\frac{4}{10}$ cents.
Quarter,	70 "	22½ "	18 $\frac{2}{10}$ "
Dime,	28 "	16 "	7 $\frac{28}{100}$ "

If the proposed reduction should be deemed too great, a weight of 168 grains for the half dollar, and other pieces in proportion, as already proposed in Congress, would enable us to coin silver so long as gold is not over 19 per cent. premium.

WORK OF THE MINT AND BRANCHES.

The Mint work is necessarily hindered and restricted by the continued suspension of specie payments. We are doing less than was done many years ago, when there was a much smaller population and far less wealth. Certainly there is no need of creating any more coining establishments.

Emerging from a tremendous civil war which shook every social interest to the very foundation, it is no wonder that our currency continues in an abnormal condition. Most of our people rarely get the sight of a gold or silver coin. They know, by the state of the money market, the relation between the precious metals and current paper notes, and they must be kept advised of this to understand what is the real value of those notes; but the gold by which the measure is made, is almost as much out of sight, as the sacred pound troy, or kilogram, carefully guarded as the final resort.

But the people at large will never give up the idea that the real money is made of gold and silver; made of definite weight and fineness, and certified by Government stamp. They will use paper, and its use will increase; its imponderable property makes it a very great convenience. Still it is only paper; a little fire or water destroys it; and if it does not bear a market relation to gold, it may be kept safe, and yet will buy nothing. A cabinet minister of England has intimated that we might do without gold and silver money, were it not that we must bend to popular prejudices. But in this matter the common sense of the masses is superior to the subtle arguments of statesmen and financiers. Paper, guaranteed by Government, answers some of the ends of money, at least within the bounds of its Government; but gold primarily, and silver as a subsidiary, *perfectly* answer all the requirements of currency.

They would seem to have been so designed by an all-wise Creator, in foresight of the needs of civilized society. Their adaptation is admirable. They are scarce, and valuable; always in request for articles of ornament, or household use of the higher type; they pass through fire without loss, and are easily restored to the former condition; they are ductile and easily wrought; their quality or fineness can be quickly and most minutely ascertained; they are pleasant to the touch, and their color is distinctive, beautiful and

inimitable. In addition to all this, the superior metal, gold, has a weightiness, or specific gravity, which sets at nought the baser imitations; and both metals, if heavy to carry, are solid to keep. They may be said to last forever. Very many coins, both gold and silver, struck centuries before the christian era, continue almost as fresh and bright as when they first left the mint. This is not saying that they will not suffer by wear; but that in their own nature, and with ordinary care, they are indestructible. Such peculiar qualities do not belong to paper or any other substitute for money.

It really seems necessary to reproduce these well known facts, from time to time, to counteract the danger of falling into the very error just quoted as coming from a British statesman. Indeed, a highly respectable journal noted for its judicious money articles, has said that as our porte-monnaies are now so well adapted to notes of all sizes down to the lower fractions of a dollar, we might as well keep on with those bits of paper, and dispense with silver. Thus a mere paper fractional currency, got up to serve an exigency, is first endured, and finally embraced, even in rags. The retired writer, sitting at a desk, may persuade himself into such a notion; but those who are paying and receiving, in shops and markets, are heartily tired of handling and respecting as money, what they would not handle and respect as anything else. These crumpled notes induce habits of prodigality and wastefulness. A man will spend a ragged quarter of a dollar where he would save a solid silver coin of the same denomination. These arguments are not so much felt by the favored few, especially in cities, who can commonly supply themselves with fresh and clean notes; but the case is different in the open country, where people must take what they can get.

But the deficiency of Mint work is not solely due to the continued suspension of specie payments. It happens in other countries, where there is no such suspension. The Royal Mint of London, a gigantic institution whose work diffuses itself throughout the world, often has its times of relaxation and leisure, because there are times when there is money enough. So we must expect similar alternations; and indeed we have them. Some years we have been over-crowded; other years we have had little to do. The same irregularities attach to many departments of business, however unwelcome they may be to those who like to be steadily employed.

Although at present the amount of work in the Mint and Branches is not so great as in former years by reason of causes over which these institutions have no control, yet it is gratifying, on taking a review of their operations for the past ten or eleven years, to see how large and important these have been. The deposits and coinage at the Mint in Philadelphia, San Francisco, and the Assay Office in New York, are worthy of special attention, and prove that these institutions have well fulfilled their respective duties. The following tables, made from official records, of the value of the deposits in gold and silver from the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1859 to 1869, inclusive, at Philadelphia, San Francisco, and New York: and of the coinage in value and number of pieces at the Philadelphia and San Francisco Mints, will exhibit the nature and extent of the work done, and quietly and significantly tell their own story.

Table of Deposits of Gold and Silver at the U. S. Mint, Philadelphia; Branch Mint, San Francisco; and Assay Office, New York, from 1859 to 1869, inclusive.

Years.	U. S. Mint, Philadelphia.	San Francisco.	New York.
1859	\$5,017,913 02	\$14 412.340 47	\$13,877,016 95
1860	5,022,524 34	11,800,053 58	7,266,629 95
1861	53,617,072 63	12,456,825 92	54,149,865 32
1862	28,142,616 73	16,885,737 10	26,188,863 87
1863	3,787,564 28	18,898,894 21	2,137,642 82
1864	3,225,982 96	19,332,118 50	1,876,377 04
1865	6,781,156 16	19,348,617 69	5,570,371 27
1866	10,690,575 45	18,346,920 49	9,748,678 00
1867	10,312,885 86	19,010,037 15	12,439,618 05
1868	4,385 684 36	15,693,426 18	6,724,190 39
1869	4,185,801 23	18,069,738 55	10,144,608 06
Total.	\$135,169,777 02	\$184,254,709 84	\$150,123,861 72
Grand total of deposits \$469,548,348 58.			

Statement of Coinage at the United States Mint, Philadelphia, and the San Francisco Branch Mint, from 1859 to 1869, inclusive, together with the number of pieces struck.

Years.	U. S. Mint. Coinage and fine bars.	Number of pieces.	San Francisco Branch Mint. Coinage 8 fine bars.	Number of pc's.
1859	\$5,976,887 67	44,883,111	\$14,234,241 55	1,463,893
1860	5,553,653 14	38,091,348	12,461,911 52	1,417,475
1861	49,666,130 13	21,315,255	12,690,485 61	1,144,300
1862	32,274,088 00	25,951,899	16,187,978 65	2,345,000
1863	4,184,497 37	49,108,402	18,551,598 68	2,872,173
1864	3,560,436 40	45,114,276	19,536,809 02	1,869,120
1865	8,016,197 40	85,548,735	19,144,875 58	1,775,116
1866	11,142,529 50	36,498,042	18,498,250 00	1,929,881
1867	12,309,091 24	56,952,110	19,005,048 54	2,351,000
1868	5,892,560 00	46,663,824	15,072,000 00	3,072,250
1869	5,114,671 03	34,660,168	19,056,000 00	2,006,500
Total.	\$143,490,741 88	484,787,170	\$184,439,199 15	22,246,708

Memorandum of Gold and Silver Bars, made from 1859 to 1869, inclusive.

At Philadelphia Mint	-	-	-	-	\$1,457,615	39
At San Francisco "	-	-	-	-	1,412,816	79
						<hr/>
Total gold and silver bars	-	-	-	-	\$2,870,432	18
Philad'a over San Francisco	-	-	-	-	44,798	60

Recapitulation. Coinage and Fine Bars.

At San Francisco, 1859 to 1869	-	-	-	\$184,439,199	15
At Philadelphia, 1859 to 1869	-	-	-	143,490,741	88
Total	-	-	-	\$327,929,941	03
San Francisco over Philad'a	-	-	-	40,948,457	27

Number of Pieces, 1859 to 1869, Inclusive.

At Philadelphia	-	-	-	-	-	484,787,170
At San Francisco	-	-	-	-	-	22,246,708
						<hr/>
Total	-	-	-	-	-	507,033,878
Philad'a over San Francisco	-	-	-	-	-	462,550,462

It will thus be seen that whilst the "coinage and fine bars" at the Branch Mint at San Francisco, exceeded in value the "coinage and fine bars" at the Mint at Philadelphia, nearly \$41,000,000, the Mint at Philadelphia, in the number of pieces struck, exceeded the Branch at San Francisco, over *four hundred and sixty-two millions*.

Now, when it is known that a bronze coin of one cent in value, requires nearly as much labor in its preparation and manufacture as a gold dollar or double eagle, the enormous amount of the work and labor done at the parent Mint will be seen and appreciated. San Francisco with twenty-two millions two hundred and forty-six thousand seven hundred and eight pieces (22,246,708) produced a coinage of \$184,439,199 15 in value; Philadelphia with four hundred and eighty-four millions seven hundred and eighty-seven thousand one hundred and seventy pieces (484,787,170) produced a coinage of \$143,490,741 88 in value. If each piece struck at the parent Mint had been equal in value to each piece coined at the San Francisco Branch, the coinage of the Philadelphia Mint during the period named would have largely exceeded in value the entire national debt.

Such results are alike creditable to both these minting institutions. The object of these comparisons is not to draw lines of preference among kindred institutions, but to show that each one has had its own work to do, and that where one is to be credited with large value, another is no less to be credited with the large aggregate number of pieces struck.

NEW FOREIGN COINS.

Since the last Report, a few new foreign coins have come to the Mint.

1. The gold piece of ten francs or one carolin, struck in Sweden, is understood to be intended as a contribution to the cause of international coinage upon the French basis. The standards are the same as the similar coin of France. The piece bears the effigy of the King of Sweden, with legends in Swedish, and is creditable as a work of art. But as it does not bear any facile relation to the regular currency of the realm, and is intended only for commercial use, it cannot be said to further the idea of unification. That is to say, there are still two kinds of money, one for home use and one for exportation, requiring some arithmetic to turn the one into the other.

2. The silver piece of 25 cents coined for Canada, bears date 1870. It is of the British or sterling fineness (925 thousands) and therefore not intended to be conformed to its sister denomination coined in this country. Nor is it quite of the same bullion value: since our piece contains 86.4 grains fine silver, and the Canada piece 83.25, a difference of nearly four per cent. Yet they will no doubt be at par in circulation.

The Canada pound, the former money of account, was rated as equal to four United States dollars. But for the last fifteen years, accounts have been kept there in dollars and cents. The United States silver half and quarter dollars have been their currency for many years. Until recently, payments large and small have been made in this coin. But the excessive accumulation of it, especially during our war, and the fact of its not being equal to gold in bullion value, has caused some discredit and depreciation and a large exportation of the coin to a bullion market. And now a new quarter dollar, just mentioned, has been provided; and along with it, strange to say, a quarter dollar in paper, much after the fashion of our own.

It does not appear what is the object of having both a silver and a paper quarter dollar, to be used concurrently, unless it be that the latter is a temporary issue.

3. We note a very conspicuous change in the Mexican dollar; not in the standards, but in the devices. Artistically, there is a great improvement. There are, as before, the eagle, and serpent, and cactus, with the legend *Republica Mexicana* and date; and on the other side the radiated cap of *Libertad* reduced in size, and under it a scroll of "LEY," with a balance and sword; but the 8 R. (eight reales) is displaced, and the denomination is *Un Peso*, conformably to common usage. The fineness is no longer expressed in *dineros* and *granos*, but the equivalent in thousandths, 902.7. It is quite to be regretted that they did not make it precisely 900, the standard so largely adopted and likely to become universal. In point of fact, the great mass of Mexican dollars of all dates, do not average more than 901. These new pieces bear the dates 1869 and 1870, and the mint-mark of the City of Mexico. Whether the same devices will be used by the various provincial mints, does not appear. There are dollars of Chihuahua, of 1869, bearing the old stamp.

4. We have also a new Mexican gold piece of *Veinten Pesos*, twenty dollars, dating 1870, of course intended to supersede the time-honored Doubloon, and apparently a continuation of the twenty dollar piece of the "Imperio Mexicano" of 1866. It is three grains heavier, however, than the coin of Maximilian: that is, it is 523 troy grains, or 1.09 ounce. It bears the usual legend, *Republica Mexicana*, the value and the figures 875 expressive of the fineness; equal to 21 carats, as formerly. At these rates it is equal to \$19 72 in our money, without Mint charge. It is a very rare piece just now, but may become common in future years. The gold pieces of Maximilian will forever be curiosities in cabinets of rare coins.

The new Mexican dollars varying from 415 to 417 grains, may be said to maintain the usual average weight. New pieces of the old type are found to run as high as 905 thousands in fineness. A coin so much used in commerce ought to be more steady.

Of the new series of Bolivian coins, only the dollar has yet appeared in this country, and it proves to be, as intended, on a par with the French piece of five francs in weight and fineness.

DEVICES ON COINS.

This might be a proper opportunity to say a few words in regard to the changing of devices on coins, about which there is a wide diversity of opinion.

As to the Mexican dollar, it is not exactly in the category of national coins. It is eminently international, and a special favorite in the Asiatic ports. There, its well known face, though somewhat rude, makes it instantly receivable. In a new dress, and with a contracted diameter, it may be an object of suspicion, and in that point of view it might have been better to have retained the old devices, just as in Austria, they still coin a dollar for the Levant trade, bearing the head of Maria Theresa, and the date 1780.

But the question remains, whether coins less cosmopolitan, may be frequently changed in appearance. Those who are fond of making cabinet collections, and the lovers of art generally, are clamorous for new pictures. They would like the series of coins to be monuments of national history, sure witnesses of events, like the coins of ancient Rome. At least they demand that "heads and tails" shall not present their dull monotony for long decades of years, so that there is no mark of difference except the date.

Our own coin is particularly liable to this objection. In other lands kings and emperors die or are displaced, and everybody is eager to get the new coin with the new head. But here it must be, under the law, a "figure emblematic of Liberty," which indeed, allows some liberty of full length, or head and bust, but after all, it is only an idea, or an abstraction; and as past experience shows, very much a stereotype. And one reason for this practice is to be found, not only in the rigid requirements of the law, but in the counter-opinion, which considers that there ought to be no marked change except where there is a change of standards; this being the very proper way to introduce them. It is argued that a coin in a new dress always creates a necessity for explanation, and induces some apprehension. The certificate which a Government stamps upon its coin, is a very sacred thing, much like the great seal of a State, whose fixedness indicates stability. So that while this numismatic party would not forbid occasional changes, and would always have them to indicate a new weight or fineness, they are very conservative in their adherence to old and well-known types.

These remarks are not made to preface an opinion on the question, but merely to show how the question stands, that others may judge for themselves.

MINERAL SPECIMENS.

A part of the almost daily business of our Assay Department, is to examine and report upon mineral specimens, sent or brought from all parts of the United States. This work is extra-official, but is cheerfully performed as a public benefit. In cases where a chemical trial is required, there is a moderate charge, which inures to the expense account of the Mint.

It is to be regretted, however, that there is so little discernment amongst those who fancy they have made a discovery, inasmuch as we are constantly called upon to examine stones of the most ordinary character, of no greater value than for building or paving.

Our school-teachers or country physicians might, and as a general rule, perhaps they do, acquire enough of the principles of mineralogy and geology to be of real use to their unlettered neighbors in this respect, and save the expensive transmission of boxes of stone over long lines of travel. In some cases, the wizard expert of the mineral rod, or the village blacksmith, has excited high hopes which it was our unpleasant duty to dissipate. In other cases, Indian traditions have been confidently relied on, and we have been compelled to contradict the science or the legends of the aborigines.

A moderate knowledge of geological impossibilities would quiet any apprehensions of silver or gold, save in infinitesimal proportions, in many a large expanse of our country. Happily we have other kinds of riches buried in the soil everywhere, of which we may be as proud, and with which we may be as well satisfied, as with our unequalled mines and domains of precious metals.

Table of Foreign Coins.—The statement of the weight, fineness and value of foreign coins required by law to be made annually, will be found appended to this report. The additions made to our annual tables have been noticed in this report.

Medal Department.—This department has been successfully operated during the past year. A large number of medals have been made and sold.

The Mint Cabinet.—The cabinet of coins and medals still continues to attract a large number of visitors from every State in the Union, and from foreign countries. It deserves the fostering care of the Government.

Statistical Tables.—The statistics relating to the deposits of bullion and coinage at the Mint of the United States and Branches, will be found in the tabular statements hereto annexed. Since the publication of the last annual report, inaccuracies were discovered in the statistical tables for a year or two previous, that made some of the later exhibits practically unreliable. All the tables have since been carefully collated and compared for several years past, and as now presented are believed to be correct and trustworthy.

Very respectfully,

your obedient servant,

JAMES POLLOCK,

Director of the Mint.

HON. GEORGE S. BOUTWELL,

Secretary of the Treasury,

Washington, D. C.

A—Statement of Deposits at the Mint of the United States, the Branch Mint, San Francisco, Assay Office, New York, and Branch Mints, Denver, Charlotte and Carson City, during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1870.

[illegible]

B—Statement of Gold and Silver of Domestic production, deposited at the Mint of the U. S., the Branch Mint, San Francisco, Assay Office, New York, and Branch Mints, Denver, Charlotte and Carson City, during the fiscal year, ending June 30, 1870.

Description of Bullion.	Mint of U. S. Philadelphia.	Branch Mint San Francisco.	Assay Office. New York.	Branch Mint. Denver.	Charlotte. N. Carolina.	Branch Mint. Carson City.	Total.
GOLD.—Alabama.....							
.....	\$2,354 23	\$102 49	\$2,456 72
Arizona.....	252 80	\$169,143 55	669 33	170,065 68
California.....	28,423 37	5,016,172 38	1,559,728 45	6,604,324 20
Colorado.....	13,700 59	703,468 44	\$814,939 03	1,532,108 06
U. S. Branch Mint Colorado.....	18,994 75	18,994 75
Georgia.....	22,412 43	21,017 99	43,430 42
Idaho.....	81,632 73	172,058 28	512,045 86	765,756 87
Montana.....	648,060 75	157,535 14	2,231,119 87	10,740 38	3,047,456 14
U. S. Branch Mint N. Carolina.....	419 24	419 24
Wyoming Territory.....	153 93	83,963 53	4,425 75	88,543 21
New Mexico.....	53,361 54	79,988 77	159,958 02	293,308 33
North Carolina.....	60,510 63	24,071 95	\$16,108 60	100,691 18
Oregon.....	11,672 86	695,947 32	4,644 80	712,264 98
South Carolina.....	1,797 19	6,754 74	8,551 93
Utah.....	228 17	5,572 67	5,800 84
Virginia.....	11,357 32	358 66	11,715 98
Washington Territory.....	451 22	451 22
Source Unknown.....	27,929 43	27,929 43
Nevada.....	5,154 26	9,359 24	114,809 74
Parted from Silver.....	7,239 53	66,823 24	40,141 65	\$100,296 24	138,062 62
Mint Bars.....	592,049 75	23,858 20	592,049 75
Fine bars.....	12,207,388 25
Nebraska.....	12,207,388 25	651 23	651 23
Vermont.....	439 13	439 13
Total.....	\$990,972 71	\$18,490,222 42	\$5,876,148 55	\$990,063 18	\$16,108 60	\$124,154 44	\$26,487,669 90
SILVER.—U. S. Branch Mint, Colorado.....							
.....	\$38 20	\$38 20
California.....	405 53	\$31 72	437 25
Colorado.....	98,876 09	123,238 97	\$14,536 23	236,651 29
Montana.....	29 89	11,386 02	86 62	11,502 53
Idaho.....	9,377 50	\$19,373 79	3,171 30	31,922 59
Lake Superior.....	4,582 54	11,328 29	15,910 83
Nevada.....	127,561 55	78,467 98	486,559 69	\$38,262 16	720,851 38
New Mexico.....	381 37	1,289 98	1,671 35
North Carolina.....	1,792 54	1,792 54
Parted from Gold.....	18,348 39	53,243 42	87,951 04	\$322 61	159,865 46
Bars.....	174,267 31	174,267 31
Wyoming Territory.....	74 25	74 25
Total.....	259,601 06	325,352 50	725,459 57	15,987 08	322 61	28,262 16	1,354,984 98
Total Gold & Silver of domestic production.....	\$1,250,573 77	\$18,815,574 92	\$6,601,608 12	\$1,006,050 26	\$16,431 21	\$152,416 60	\$27,842,654 88

C.—Statement of the Coinage at the Mint of the United States, the Branch Mint, San Francisco, Assay Office, New York, and Branch Mints, Carson City, Nev., Charlotte, N. C., and Denver, Col., during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1870.

DENOMINATION.	MINT UNITED STATES, PHILADELPHIA.		BRANCH MINT, SAN FRANCISCO.		ASSAY OFFICE, N. Y.		BR. MINT, DENVER.		BR. MINT, CARSON CITY.		CHARLOTTE, N. C.		TOTAL.	
	Pieces.	Value.	Pieces.	Value.	Value.	Value.	Value.	Pieces.	Value.	Pieces.	Value.	Pieces.	Value.	
GOLD.—														
Double Eagles.....	137,845	\$2,756,900 00	959,750	\$19,195,000 00	3,329	\$66,580 00	1,100,924	\$22,018,480 00	
Eagles.....	2,535	25,350 00	2,930	29,300 00	3,448	34,480 00	8,913	89,130 00	
Half Eagles.....	4,035	20,175 00	13,000	65,000 00	1,890	9,450 00	18,925	94,625 00	
Three Dollars.....	3,535	10,605 00	3,535	10,605 00	
Quarter Eagles.....	4,955	11,387 50	9,500	23,750 00	14,455	35,137 50	
Dollars.....	6,335	6,335 00	3,000	3,000 00	9,335	9,335 00	
Fine Bars.....	284	171,624 97	1	66 05	\$16,108 60	285	6,844,067 73	
Unparted Bars.....	1,001,984 52	
Total Gold.....	159,524	\$3,002,377 47	988,180	\$19,316,050 00	8,668	\$110,576 05	\$16 108 60	1,156,372	\$30,103,364 75	
SILVER.—														
Dollars.....	576,150	\$576,150 00	12,158	\$12,158 00	588,308	\$588,308 00	
Half Dollars.....	891,950	445,975 00	1,114,000	\$557,000 00	12,800	6,400 00	2,018,750	1,009,375 00	
Quarter Dollars.....	87,250	21,812 50	4,940	1,235 00	92,190	23,047 50	
Dimes.....	721,850	72,185 00	260,000	26,000 00	981,850	98,185 00	
Half Dimes.....	734,450	36,722 50	230,000	11,500 00	964,450	48,222 50	
Three-cent Pieces...	3,850	115 50	3,850	115 50	
Bars.....	1,522	195,078 01	\$322 61	1,522	902,800 66	
Total Silver....	3,017,022	\$1,348,038 51	1,604,000	\$594,500 00	29,898	\$19,793 00	\$322 61	2,650,920	\$2,670,054 16	
COPPER.—														
Five-cent Pieces.....	9,750,000	487,500 00	9,750,000	\$487,500 00	
Three-cent Pieces ..	1,423,000	42,690 00	1,423,000	42,690 00	
Two cent Pieces.....	1,144,500	22,890 00	1,144,500	22,890 00	
One-cent Pieces.....	5,836,500	58,365 00	5,836,500	58,365 00	
Total Copper....	18,154,000	\$611,445 00	18,154,000	\$611,445 00	
Total Coinage....	21,330,546	\$4,961,860 98	2,592,180	\$19,910,550 00	38,566	\$130,369 05	\$16,431 21	23,961,292	\$33,384,863 91	

D 1—COINAGE OF THE MINT AND BRANCHES,

From their organization to the close of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1870.

MINT OF THE UNITED STATES, PHILADELPHIA.

GOLD COINAGE.

Period.	Double Eagles. Pieces.	Eagles. Pieces.	Half Eagles. Pieces.	Three Dollars. Pieces.	Quarter Eagles. Pieces.	Dollars. Pieces.	Fine Bars. Value.
1793 to 1817.....	132,592	845,909	22,197
1818 to 1837.....	3,087,925	879,903
1838 to 1847.....	1,227,759	3,269,921	345,526
1848 to 1857.....	8,122,526	1,970,597	2,260,390	223,015	5,544,900	15,348,608	33,612,140 46
1858 to 1867.....	5,740,871	179,745	795,075	66,381	1,609,749	2,360,834	1,078,168 51
1868.....	188,540	3,050	5,750	4,900	3,650	10,550	98,848 03
1869.....	152,525	9,485	1,785	2,525	4,345	5,925	130,141 91
1870.....	137,845	2,535	4,035	3,535	4,955	6,335	171,624 97
Total.	14,342,307	3,525,763	10,270,790	300,356	8,415,225	17,732,252	35,090,923 88

D 2—COINAGE OF THE MINT AND BRANCHES, (Continued.)

MINT OF THE UNITED STATES, PHILADELPHIA, (Continued.)

SILVER COINAGE.							
Period.	Dollars. Pieces.	Half Dollars. Pieces.	Quarter Dollars Pieces.	Dimes. Pieces.	Half Dimes. Pieces.	Three Cents. Pieces.	Bars. Value.
1793 to 1817	1,439,517	13,104,433	650,280	1,007,151	265,543
1818 to 1837	1,000	74,793,560	5,041,749	11,854,949	14,463,700
1838 to 1847	879,873	20,203,333	4,952,073	11,387,995	11,093,235
1848 to 1857	350,250	10,691,088	41,073,080	35,172,010	34,368,520	37,778,900	\$32,355 55
1858 to 1867	758,700	12,632,830	22,955,730	6,042,330	12,995,330	4,209,330	73,552 45
1868	54,800	411,500	29,900	423,150	85,800	4,000	6,729 94
1869	231,350	387,350	16,550	49,050	10,550	5,050	92,090 12
1870	576,150	891,450	87,250	721,850	734,450	3,850	195,078 01
Total....	4,291,640	133,115,544	74,806,612	66,653,485	74,017,128	42,001,130	\$399,806 07

E 1—COINAGE OF THE MINT AND BRANCHES, (Continued.)

BRANCH MINT AT SAN FRANCISCO.

GOLD COINAGE.

PERIOD.	Double Eagles. Pieces.	Eagles. Pieces.	Half Eagles, Pieces.	Three-dollar Pieces.	Quarter Eagles, Pieces.	Dollars. Pieces.	Unparted Bars. Value.	Fine Bars. Value.
1854.....	141,468	123,826	268	246	14,632	\$5,641,504 05	\$5,863 16
1855.....	859,175	9,000	61,000	6,600	3,270,594 93	88,782 50
1856.....	1,181,750	73,500	94,100	34,500	71,120	24,600	3,047,001 29	122,136 55
1857.....	604,500	10,000	47,000	5,000	20,000
1858.....	885,940	27,800	58,600	9,000	49,200	20,000	816,295 65
1859.....	689,140	2,000	9,720	8,000	15,000	19,871 68
1860.....	579,975	10,000	16,700	7,000	28,800	13,000
1861.....	614,300	6,000	8,000	14,000
1862.....	760,000	18,000	18,000	30,000
1863.....	866,423	9,000	16,500	4,000
1864.....	947,320	5,000	10,000	8,800
1865.....	925,160	8,700	12,000	8,256
1866.....	876,500	30,500	53,420	46,080
1867.....	901,000	2,000	24,000	26,000
1868.....	696,750	12,500	25,000	26,000
1869.....	911,000	11,500	44,000	38,000
1870.....	959,750	2,930	13,000	9,500	3,000
Total.....	13,400,151	362,256	511,308	62,100	388,002	90,232	\$12,775,395 92	\$236,653 89

E 2—COINAGE OF THE MINT AND BRANCHES, (Continued.)

BRANCH MINT, SAN FRANCISCO, (Continued.)

Period.	SILVER COINAGE.							TOTAL COINAGE.			
	Dollars. Pieces.	Half Dollars. Pieces.	Qr. Dollars. Pieces.	Dimes. Pieces.	Half Dimes. Pieces.	Bars Value.	Number of Pieces.	Gold Value.	Silver Value.	Total Value.	
1854	280,440	\$9,731,574 21	\$9,731,574 21	
1855	121,950	412,400	1,470,125	20,957,677 43	\$164,075 00	21,121,752 43	
1856	211,000	286,000	\$23,609 45	1,976,570	28,315,537 84	200,609 45	28,516,147 29	
1857	86,000	28,000	800,500	12,490,000 00	50,000 00	12,540,000 00	
1858	218,000	63,000	30,000	19,752 61	1,361,540	19,276,095 65	147,502 61	19,423,598 26	
1859	15,000	463,000	172,000	90,000	29,469 87	1,463,860	13,906,271 68	327,969 87	14,234,241 55	
1860	5,000	693,000	24,000	40,000	211,411 52	1,417,475	11,889,000 00	572,911 52	12,461,911 52	
1861	350,000	52,000	100,000	71,485 61	1,144,300	12,421,000 00	269,485 61	12,690,485 61	
1862	1,179,500	120,000	219,500	1,278 65	2,345,000	15,545,000 00	642,978 65	16,187,978 65	
1863	1,542,000	43,000	291,250	100,000	224,763 68	2,872,173	17,510,960 00	1,040,638 68	18,551,598 68	
1864	648,000	20,000	140,000	90,000	120,909 02	1,869,120	19,068,400 00	468,409 02	19,536,809 02	
1865	613,000	22,000	150,000	36,000	145,235 58	1,775,116	18,670,840 00	474,035 58	19,144,875 58	
1866	490,000	19,000	210,000	204,000	442,342 64	1,929,500	18,217,300 00	723,292 64	18,940,592 64	
1867	1,216,000	52,000	130,000	146,048 54	2,351,000	18,225,000 00	780,048 54	19,005,048 54	
1868	1,482,000	120,000	310,000	400,000	3,072,250	14,250,000 00	822,000 00	15,072,000 00	
1869	736,000	76,000	190,000	2,006,500	18,650,000 00	406,000 00	19,056,000 00	
1870	1,114,000	260,000	230,000	2,592,180	19,316,050 00	594,500 00	19,910,550 00	
Total.	20,000	11,163,450	1,509,400	2,160,750	1,060,000	1,436,307 17	30,727,649	288,440,706 81	7,684,457 17	296,125,163 98	

F 1—COINAGE OF THE MINT AND BRANCHES, (Continued.)

BRANCH MINT, NEW ORLEANS.

GOLD COINAGE.						
PERIOD.	Double Eagles. Pieces.	Eagles. Pieces.	Half Eagles. Pieces.	Three Dollars. Pieces.	Quarter Eagles. Pieces.	Dollars. Pieces.
1838 to 1847.....	1,026,342	709,925	550,528
1848 to 1857.....	730,500	534,250	108,100	24,000	546,100	1,004,000
1858.....	47,500	21,500	13,000	34,000
1859.....	24,500	4,000
1860.....	4,350	8,200
1861.....	9,600	5,200
Total.....	816,450	1,599,492	831,025	24,000	1,130,628	1,004,000

F 2—COINAGE OF THE MINT AND BRANCHES (Continued.)

BRANCH MINT, NEW ORLEANS, (Continued.)

PERIOD.	SILVER COINAGE.							TOTAL COINAGE.			
	Dollars. Pieces.	Half Dollars. Pieces.	Quarter Dollars. Pieces.	Dimes. Pieces.	Half Dimes. Pieces.	Three Cents. Pieces.	Bars Value.	Number of Pieces.	Value of Gold.	Value of Silver.	Total Value Coined.
1838 to 1847	59,000	13,509,000	3,273,600	6,473,500	2,789,000	28,390,895	\$15,189,365	\$8,418,700 00	\$23,608,065 00
1848 to 1857	40,000	21,406,000	4,556,000	5,690,000	8,170,000	720,000	43,528,950	22,934,250	12,881,100 00	35,815,350 00
1858	4,614,000	1,416,000	1,540,000	2,540,000	\$334,996 47	10,226,000	1,315,000	2,942,000 00	4,257,000 00
1859	200,000	4,912,000	544,000	440,000	1,060,000	25,422 33	7,184,500	530,000	3,223,996 37	3,753,996 37
1860	280,000	2,212,000	388,000	370,000	1,060,000	16,818 33	4,322,550	169,000	1,598,422 33	1,767,423 33
1861	395,000	828,000	1,237,800	244,000	825,818 33	1,069,818 33
Total.....	974,000	47,481,000	10,177,600	14,513,500	15,619,000	720,000	\$377,237 13	94,890,695	\$40,381,615	\$29,890,037 03	\$70,271,652 03

G—COINAGE OF THE MINT AND BRANCHES, (Continued.)

BRANCH MINT, DAHLONEGA, GA.

GOLD COINAGE.						
PERIOD.	Half Eagles. Pieces.	Three Dollars. Pieces.	Quarter Eagles. Pieces.	Dollars. Pieces.	TOTAL PIECES.	TOTAL VALUE.
1838 to 1847	576,553	134,105	710,658	\$3,218,017 50
1848 to 1857	478,392	1,120	60,605	60,897	601,014	2,607,729 50
1858..	19,256	900	1,637	21,793	100,167 00
1859.....	11,404	642	6,957	19,003	65,582 00
1860.....	12,800	1,602	1,472	15,874	69,477 00
1861.....	11,876	1,566	13,442	60,946 00
Total.....	1,110,281	1,120	197,854	72,529	1,381,784	\$6,121,919 00

H-COINAGE OF THE MINT AND BRANCHES, (Continued.)

BRANCH MINT, CHARLOTTE, N. C.

GOLD COINAGE.					
PERIOD.	Half Eagles. Pieces.	Quarter Eagles. Pieces.	Dollars. Pieces.	Total Pieces.	Total Value.
1838 to 1847.....	269,424	123,576	393,000	\$1,656,060 00
1848 to 1857.....	500,872	79,736	103,899	684,507	2,807,599 00
1858.....	31,066	9,056	40,122	177,970 00
1859.....	39,500	5,235	44,735	202,735 00
1860.....	23,005	7,469	30,474	133,697 50
1861 (March 31st, 1861).....	14,116	14,116	70,580 00
Total.....	877,983	219,837	109,134	1,206,954	\$5,048,641 50

I—COINAGE OF THE MINT AND BRANCHES, (Continued.)

ASSAY OFFICE, NEW YORK.

PERIOD.	Fine Gold Bars, Value.	Fine Silver Bars, Value.	Total Value.
1854.....	\$2,888,059 18	\$2,888,059 18
1855.....	20,441,813 63	20,441,813 63
1856.....	19,396,046 89	\$6,792 63	19,402,839 52
1857.....	9,335,414 00	123,317 00	9,458,731 00
1858.....	21,798,691 04	171,961 79	21,970,652 83
1859.....	13,044,718 43	272,424 05	13,317,142 48
1860.....	6,831,532 01	222,226 11	7,053,758 12
1861.....	19,948,728 88	187,078 63	20,135,807 51
1862.....	16,094,768 44	415,603 57	16,510,372 01
1863.....	1,793,838 16	158,542 91	1,952,381 07
1864.....	1,539,751 27	173,308 64	1,713,059 91
1865.....	4,947,809 21	165,003 45	5,112,812 66
1866.....	8,862,451 00	459,594 00	9,322,045 00
1867.....	11,411,258 26	425,155 26	11,836,413 52
1868.....	5,567,082 77	449,506 54	6,016,589 31
1869.....	9,221,914 30	642,100 55	9,864,014 85
1870.....	6,656,268 11	707,400 04	7,363,668 15
	\$179,780,145 58	\$4,580,015 17	\$184,360,160 75

K-COINAGE OF THE MINT AND BRANCHES, (Continued.)

BRANCH MINT, DENVER.

PERIOD.	UNPARTED GOLD BARS, VALUE.
1864.....	\$486,329 97
1865.....	545,363 00
1866.....	159,917 76
1867.....	130,559 70
1868.....	360,879 26
1869.....	847,272 32
1870.....	1,001,984 52
Total.....	<hr/> \$3,532,306 53

L—COINAGE OF THE MINT AND BRANCHES, (Continued.)

Summary exhibit of the Coinage of the Mint and Branches, to the close of the year, ending June 30, 1870.

MINTS.	Commencement of Coinage.	Gold Coinage, Value.	Silver Coinage, Value.	Copper Coinage, Value.	ENTIRE COINAGE.	
					Pieces.	Value.
Philadelphia.....	1793	\$448,047,392 41	\$101,382,781 86	\$11,019,008 55	1,089,841,949	\$560,449,182 82
San Francisco.....	1854	288,440,706 81	7,684,457 17	30,727,649	296,125,163 98
New Orleans, (to Jan. 31, '61.)	1838	40,381,615 00	29,890,037 13	94,890,695	70,271,652 13
Charlotte, (to March 31, '61.)	1838	5,048,641 50	1,206,954	5,048,641 50
Dahlonaga, (to Feb'y 28, 61.)	1838	6,121,919 00	1,381,780	6,121,919 00
New York.....	1854	179,780,145 58	4,580,015 17	184,360,160 75
Denver.....	1863	3,532,306 53	3,532,306 53
Carson City.....	1870	110,576 05	19,793 00	38,566	132,369 05
Charlotte Re-opened, }	1869	19,269 00	322 61	19,591 61
Total.....		\$971,482,571 88	\$143,557,406 94	\$11,019,008 55	1,218,087,593	\$1,126,058,987 37

M—STATEMENT OF GOLD OF DOMESTIC PRODUCTION,

Deposited at the Mint of the United States and Branches, to the close of the year ending June 30, 1870.

MINT OF THE UNITED STATES, PHILADELPHIA.

Period.	Parted from Silver.	Virginia.	North Carolina.	South Carolina.	Georgia.	Tennessee.	Alabama.	New Mexico.	California.	Wyoming Territory.	Nebraska.
1804 to 1827.....			\$110,000 00	\$327,500 00	\$1,763,900 00	\$12,400 00					
1828 to 1837.....		\$427,000 00	2,519,500 00	152,366 00	586,316 00	16,499 00	\$45,493 00				
1838 to 1847.....		518,294 00	1,303,636 00	55,626 00	44,577 50	6,669 00	9,451 00				
1848 to 1857.....		534,491 50	469,237 00	6,156 15	129,940 00	835 88	530 06	\$48,397 00	\$226,839,521 62		
1858 to 1867.....	\$105,070 16	77,889 48	214,453 74	1,019 11	36,675 88		153 13	9,885 33	4,096,277 30		\$3,645 08
1868.....	8,868 92	10,235 21	51,199 64	466 19	31,649 27	122 94	1,146 18	16,001 14	25,640 20		2,231 00
1869.....	4,672 44	10,578 55	56,618 34	1,797 19	22,412 43		2,354 23	46,935 48	19,205 51		8,872 23
1870.....	7,239 53	11,357 32	60,929 87					53,361 54	28,423 37	\$153 93	
Total....	\$125,851 05	\$1,589,846 06	\$4,785,574 59	\$544,930 64	\$2,595,471 08	\$36,526 82	\$59,127 60	\$174,380 49	\$231,009,068 00	\$153 93	\$14,748 31

Period.	Montana.	Oregon.	Colorado.	Maryland.	Arizona.	Washington Territory.	Idaho Territory.	Kansas.	Utah Territory.	Nevada.	Other Sources.	Total.
1804 to 1827.....												\$110,000 00
1828 to 1837.....											\$13,200 00	5,063,500 00
1838 to 1847.....											21,037 00	2,623 641 00
1848 to 1857.....											7,218 00	228,069,473 62
1858 to 1867.....	\$3,990,940 52	123,238 80	\$5,855,150 23		\$7,708 28	\$26,127 55	\$2,799 559 81		\$4,327 11	\$2,522 67	5,108 85	17,459 227 00
1868.....	985,061 53	6,680 39	65,410 70		115 01		90,035 17			860 97	150 53	1,300,338 53
1869.....	935,003 94	4,500 70	26,896 36	\$89 15			50,047 24	\$846 36		511 70		1,198,162 58
1870.....	618,060 75	11,672 86	32,695 34		252 80	451 22	81,652 73		228 17		27,929 43	990,972 71
Total....	\$6,559,066 74	\$200,377 75	\$5,980,152 63	\$89 15	\$8,136 09	\$26,578 77	\$3,021,294 95	\$846 36	\$4,555 28	\$3,895 34	\$74,643 81	\$256,815,315 44

N-STATEMENT OF GOLD OF DOMESTIC PRODUCTION, (Continued.)

BRANCH MINT, SAN FRANCISCO.

Period	Parted from Silver.	California.	Colorado.	Mexico	Nevada.	Oregon.	Dacotah.	Sitka.	Washing'n	Idaho.	Arizona.	Montana.	Refined Gold.	Total.
1854	\$10,842,281 23	\$10,842,281 23
1855	20,860,437 20	20,860,437 20
1856	29,209,218 24	29,209,218 24
1857	12,526,826 93	12,526,826 93
1858	19,104,369 99	19,104,369 99
1859	14,098,564 14	14,098,564 14
1860	11,319,913 83	11,319,913 83
1861	12,206,382 64	12,206,382 64
1862	\$822,823 01	14,029,759 95	680 00	\$13,000 00	\$888,000 00	15,754,262 96
1863	1,108,466 57	13,045,711 69	59,472 00	11,250 00	3,001,104 00	\$5,760 00	\$12,672 00	17,244,436 26
1864	220,890 18	14,885,657 52	2,139,305 00	\$1,257,497 50	18,481,350 20
1865	217,935 98	11,089,974 52	5,400 00	1,103,076 54	22,460 94	3,499,281 14	\$20,369 48	\$3,000 00	\$2,598,601 49	18,560,100 09
1866	374,393 28	10,034,775 03	43,497 28	858,433 11	2,880,203 48	30,430 68	549,733 32	2,665,033 00	17,436,499 18
1867	395,750 76	8,179,771 82	48,677 09	975,974 30	2,020,899 72	23,437 51	576,397 80	5,715,260 40	17,936,169 40
1868	122,456 25	4,446,139 27	37,414 56	337,133 04	867,845 45	77,620 62	268,059 64	8,693,399 01	14,850,117 84
1869	60,582 59	5,070,785 90	\$190 10	32,463 54	463,784 63	\$397 64	400,181 15	207,218 80	213,845 01	11,059,727 05	17,514,176 41
1870	66,823 24	5,016,172 38	5,154 26	695,947 32	172,058 28	169,143 55	157,555 14	12,207,388 25	18,490,222 42
Total	\$3,390,121 86	\$215,944,742 28	\$60,152 00	\$190 10	\$196,856 73	\$10,467,807 94	\$5,760 00	\$397 64	\$35,132 94	\$11,097,966 72	\$528,220 64	\$1,768,570 91	\$42,939,409 20	\$286,435,328 96

O—STATEMENT OF GOLD OF DOMESTIC PRODUCTION. (Continued.)

BRANCH MINT, NEW ORLEANS.

PERIOD.	North Carolina.	South Carolina.	Georgia.	Tennessee.	Alabama.	California.	Colorado.	Other Sources.	TOTAL.
1838 to 1847	741 00	14,306 00	37,364 00	1,772 00	61,903 00	3,613 00	119,699 00
1848 to 1857	1,911 00	2,317 00	947 00	15,379 00	21,606,461 54	3,677 00	21,630,692 54
1858	1,560 00	164 12	448,439 84	450,163 96
1859	93,272 41	93,272 41
1860	661 53	97,135 00	1,770 39	99,566 92
1861 to (Jan. 31.)	19,932 10	1,666 81	21,598 91
Total	\$741 00	\$16,217 00	\$41,241 00	\$2,883 12	\$77,943 53	\$22,265,240 89	\$3,437 20	\$7,290 00	\$22,414,993 74

P—STATEMENT OF GOLD OF DOMESTIC PRODUCTION. (Continued.)

BRANCH MINT, DAHLONEGA.

PERIOD.	Utah.	North Carolina.	South Carolina.	Georgia.	Tennessee.	Alabama.	California.	Colorado.	Other Sources.	TOTAL.
1838 to 1847	64,351 00	95,427 00	2,978,353 00	32,175 00	47,711 00	\$3,218,017 00
1848 to 1857	28,278 82	174,811 91	1,159,420 98	9,837 42	11,918 92	1,124,712 82	951 00	2,509,931 87
1858	32,322 28	57,891 45	107 33	5,293 52	95,614 58
1859	2,656 88	57,023 12	699 19	82 70	65,072 24
1860	3,485 70	35,588 92	1,097 37	2,490 86	44,667 21
1861 Feb. 28, 145 14	812 79	2,066 91	22,182 14	4,213 79	32,772 28	62,193 05
Total	\$145 14	\$99,585 19	\$311,242 81	\$4,310,459 61	\$42,119 75	\$59,629 92	\$1,136,016 69	\$35,345 84	\$951 00	\$5,995,495 95

Q—STATEMENT OF GOLD OF DOMESTIC PRODUCTION. (Continued.)

BRANCH MINT, CHARLOTTE, N. C.

PERIOD.	North Carolina.	South Carolina.	California.	Total.
1838 to 1847.....	\$1,529,777 00	\$143,941 00	\$1,673,718 00
1848 to 1857.....	2,503,412 68	222,754 17	\$87,321 01	2,813,487 86
1858.....	170,560 33	5,507 16	176,067 49
1859.....	182,489 61	22,762 71	205,252 32
1860.....	134,491 17	134,491 17
1861 (to March 31.).....	65,558 30	65,558 30
1869.....	3,160 40	3,160 40
1870.....	16,108 60	16,108 60
	\$4,539,999 79	\$460,523 34	\$87,321 01	\$5,087,844 14

R-STATEMENT OF GOLD OF DOMESTIC PRODUCTION, (Continued.)

ASSAY OFFICE, NEW YORK.

PERIOD.	Parted from Silver.	Virginia.	N. Carolina.	S. Carolina.	Georgia.	Alabama.	New Mexico.	California.	Montana.	Wyoming.
1854.....	\$167 00	\$3,916 00	\$395 00	\$1,242 00	\$9,221,457 00
1855.....	2,370 00	3,750 00	7,620 00	13,100 00	\$350 00	25,026,896 11
1856.....	6,928 00	805 07	4,052 29	41,101 28	233 62	16,529,008 90
1857.....	1,531 00	1,689 00	2,663 00	10,451 00	1,545 00	9,899,957 00
1858.....	501 00	7,007 00	6,354 00	12,951 00	2,181 00	19,660,531 17
1859.....	436 00	20,122 00	700 00	14,756 00	593 00	11,694,872 25
1860.....	4,202 00	9,755 00	19,368 00	16,023,628 36
1861.....	3,869 00	2,753 00	670 00	6,900 00	818 00	\$6,714 00	19,227,658 14
1862.....	\$241,029 00	316 00	2,232 00	2,095 00	1,469 00	1,543 00	12,580,647 83
1863.....	34,328 00	130 00	5,580 00	346,244 60
1864.....	7,618 00	116,101 06
1865.....	14,003 00	3,422 00	2,269 00	3,924 00	2,177,954 04	\$1,217,518 00
1866.....	79,304 00	1,693 00	29,536 00	11,161 00	1,135 00	4,456,392 00	3,132,370 00
1867.....	42,935 50	700 74	27,354 50	713 93	8,084 31	9,616 33	5,103,602 24	4,246,410 00
1868.....	12,971 90	970 18	38,706 38	587 81	15,889 05	21,299 10	2,308,861 39	2,087,756 32
1869.....	33,089 23	1,847 74	56,893 86	5,894 49	23,151 24	112 41	59,939 48	4,199,736 35	2,070,499 70
1870.....	40,141 65	358 66	24,071 95	6,754 74	21,017 99	102 49	79,988 77	1,559,728 45	2,231,119 87	\$83,963 53
Total.....	\$505,420 28	\$25,890 32	\$228,721 76	\$38,570 26	\$204,063 87	\$9,339 52	\$188,604 68	\$160,133,276 89	\$15,585,678 89	\$83,963 53

PERIOD.	Idaho.	Colorado.	Utah.	Arizona.	Oregon.	Nevada.	Vermont.	Other Sources.	Total.
1854.....	\$9,227,177 00
1855.....	\$1,600 00	25,055,686 11
1856.....	16,582,129 16
1857.....	9,917,836 00
1858.....	\$5,581 00	27,523 00	19,722,629 17
1859.....	\$3,944 00	2,866 00	405 00	11,738,694 25
1860.....	248,981 00	\$4,680 00	\$1,190 00	16,311,804 36
1861.....	1,449,166 00	73,754 00	16,871 00	3,181 00	\$40,846 00	20,792,334 14
1862.....	912,403 00	391 00	205 00	3,293 00	13,786,439 83
1863.....	937,535 00	391 00	7,813 00	\$298 00	1,332,319 60
1864.....	715,208 00	3,775 00	8,659 00	74 00	1,170,061 06
1865.....	\$201,288 00	707 00	9,876 00	949 00	316 00	364,857 00	4,784,388 04
1866.....	938,593 00	8,705 00	5,710 00	129,100 00	8,557,755 00
1867.....	205,844 00	496,805 00	4,377 32	10,209,652 99
1868.....	108,467 43	657,390 69	5,225 14	338 36	898 66	273 64	5,197,205 21
1869.....	40,656 38	657,694 35	4,783 30	293 25	6,225 14	8,399 67	3,508 09	8,714 26	8,058,687 23
1870.....	145,479 57	830,029 47	5,517 47	5,123 33	750 87	9,359 24	439 13	651 23	5,284,098 80
Total.....	\$1,213,781 24	\$8,551,217 95	\$94,287 44	\$29,410 91	\$61,875 13	\$65,676 27	\$5,459 88	\$653,764 13	\$187,678,897 95

S—STATEMENT OF GOLD OF DOMESTIC PRODUCTION. (Continued.)

BRANCH MINT, DENVER.

PERIOD,	Colorado.	Montana.	Idaho.	Wyoming.	Oregon.	New Mexico.	Arizona.	TOTAL.
1864.....	\$486,329 97	\$486,329 97
1865.....	375,065 90	\$93,613 01	\$71,310 49	\$1,230 16	\$339 48	541,559 04
1866.....	96,521 38	44,134 13	19,549 89	777 54	160,982 94
1867.....	110,203 82	13,758 92	531 61	6,065 35	130,559 70
1868.....	357,935 11	357,935 11
1869.....	795,566 38	795,566 38
1870.....	814,939 03	10,740 38	4,425 75	159,958 02	990,063 18
Total..	\$3,036,561 59	\$162,246 44	\$91,391 99	\$4,425 75	\$8,073 05	\$159,958 02	\$339 48	\$3,462,996 32

T—STATEMENT OF GOLD OF DOMESTIC PRODUCTION. (Continued.)

SUMMARY EXHIBIT OF THE ENTIRE DEPOSITS OF DOMESTIC GOLD AT THE MINT OF THE UNITED STATES AND BRANCHES.

To June 30, 1870.

MINT.	Parted from Silver.	Virginia.	N. Carolina.	S. Carolina.	Georgia.	Alabama.	Tenn.	Utah.	Nebraska	Colorado.	California.	Sitka.	Wyomi'g Territory
Philadelphia,	125,851 05	1,589,846 06	4,785,574 59	544,930 64	2,595,471 08	59,127 60	36,526 82	4,555 28	14,748 31	5,980,152 63	231,009,068 00	153 93
San Francisco,	3,390,121 86	60,152 00	215,944,742 28	397 64
New Orleans,	741 00	16,217 00	41,241 00	77,943 53	2,883 12	3,437 20	22,265,240 89
Charlotte,	4,539,999 79	460,523 34	87,321 01
Dahllonega,	99,585 19	311,242 81	4,310,459 61	59,629 92	42,119 75	145 14	35,345 84	1,136,016 69
N. Y., (A Office,)	505,420 28	25,890 32	228,721 76	38,469 97	204,063 87	9,339 52	94,287 44	8,551,217 95	160,133,277 18	83,963 53
Denver,	3,036,561 59	4,425 75
Carson City,	23,858 20
Total,	4,045,251 39	1,615,736 38	9,654,622 33	1,371,383 76	7,151,235 56	206,040 57	81,529 69	98,987 86	14,748 31	17,666,897 21	630,575,666 05	397 64	88,543 21

MINT.	Montana.	Kansas	Arizona	New Mexico.	Oregon.	Md.	Nevada.	Washing-ton.	Dacotah.	Vermont.	Idaho.	Other Sources.	TOTAL.
Philadelphia,	6,539,066 74	846 36	8,136 09	174,380 49	\$200,377 75	89 15	3,895 34	\$26,578 77	\$3,021,294 95	\$74,643 81	\$256,815,315 44
San Francisco,	1,768,570 91	528,220 64	190 10	10,467,807 94	196,856 73	35,132 94	\$5,760 00	11,097,966 72	42,939,409 20	286,435,328 96
New Orleans,	7,290 00	22,414,993 74
Charlotte,	5,087,844 14
Dahllonega,	951 00	5,995,495 95
New York,	15,585,673 89	29,410 91	188,604 68	61,875 13	65,676 27	5,459 88	1,213,781 24	653,764 13	187,678,897 95
Denver,	162,246 44	339 48	159,958 02	8,073 05	100,296 24	91,391 99	3,462,996 32
Carson City,	124,154 44
Total,	\$24,075,557 98	\$846 36	566,107 12	\$523,133 29	10,738,133 87	89 15	\$366,724 58	\$61,711 71	\$5,760 00	\$5,459 88	\$15,424,434 90	\$43,676,058 14	\$768,015,026 94

*U—Statement of the Silver Coinage at the Mint of the United States and Branches at San Francisco,
New Orleans and Carson City, under the Act of February 21, 1853.*

YEAR.	U. S. Mint, Philadelphia.	Branch Mint, San Francisco.	Branch Mint, New Orleans, to January 31, 1861.	Carson City Branch Mint.	TOTAL.
1853.....	\$7,806,461 00	\$1,225,000 00	\$9,031,461 00
1854	5,340,130 00	3,246,000 00	8,586,130 00
1855.....	1,393,170 00	\$164,075 00	1,918,000 00	3,475,245 00
1856.....	3,150,740 00	177,000 00	1,744,000 00	5,071,740 00
1857.....	1,333,000 00	50,000 00	1,383,000 00
1858.....	4,970,980 00	127,750 00	2,942,000 00	8,040,730 00
1859.....	2,926,400 00	283,500 00	2,689,000 00	5,898,900 00
1860.....	519,890 00	356,500 00	1,293,000 00	2,169,390 00
1861.....	1,433,800 00	198,000 00	414,000 00	2,045,800 00
1862.....	2,168,951 50	641,700 00	2,810,651 50
1863.....	326,817 80	815,875 00	1,142,692 80
1864.....	177,544 10	347,500 00	525,044 10
1865.....	274,608 00	328,800 00	603,408 00
1866.....	340,764 50	280,950 00	621,714 50
1867.....	295,871 00	634,000 00	929,871 00
1868.....	259,950 00	822,000 00	1,081,950 00
1869.....	203,396 50	406,000 00	609,396 50
1870.....	1,152,960 50	594,500 00	\$19,793 00	1,767,253 50
Total.....	\$34,075,434 90	\$6,228,150 00	\$15,471,000 00	\$19,793 00	\$55,794,377 90

*V—Statement of the amount of Silver of Domestic Production deposited at the Mint of the United States and Branches, from
January, 1841, to June 30, 1870.*

Year.	Parted from Gold.	Oregon.	Arizona.	Nevada.	Lake Superior.	Idaho.	Kansas	Georgia.	California.	Montana.	N. Mexico & Sonora.	North Carolina.	Colorado.	Bars.	Wyo- ming.	Total.
1841 to 1857.	\$2,700,728 50															\$2,700,728 50
1858.....	300,849 36				\$15,623 00											316,472 36
1859.....	219,647 34				30,122 13							\$23,398 00				273,167 47
1860.....	138,561 70		\$13,357 00	\$102,540 57	25,889 58						\$1,200 00	12,257 00				293,796 85
1861.....	364,724 73		12,260 00	213,420 84	13,372 71							6,233 00				610,011 29
1862.....	245,122 47		105 00	757,446 60	21,366 38				\$8,224 00							1,032,264 45
1863.....	188,394 94			856,043 27	13,111 32											1,057,549 53
1864.....	166,791 55			311,837 01	8,765 77						45 00					487,439 33
1865.....	251,757 87			355,910 42	13,671 51				459 18		25 84					621,824 82
1866.....	271,888 51	\$1,580 51	139 63	340,345 87	22,913 96	\$38,859 49		\$403 83	453 00				419 00	\$16,278 22		893,282 02
1867.....	263,869 59	183 68	3,212 26	579,931 76	18,555 35	160,269 24			310 26	\$19,095 48			543 78	10,709 00		1,056,680 39
1868.....	147,358 87		6,711 29	290,415 51	26,595 72	37,602 56			9,196 94	23,547 73	473 56	73 75	46,881 13	397,478 40		986,335 46
1869.....	188,259 81		2,322 75	269,280 28	25,582 44	16,332 52	\$468 00		13,973 30	16,568 77	2,778 18	9 57	197,678 54	168,714 73		901,968 89
1870.....	159,865 46			692,539 22	15,910 83	31,922 59			437 25	11,502 53	1,671 35	1,792 54	236,689 49	174,267 31	\$74 25	1,326,722 82
Total...	\$5,607,820 70	\$1,764 19	\$38,107 93	\$4,969,761 35	\$251,471 70	\$234,986 40	\$468 00	\$403 83	\$33,053 93	\$70,714 51	\$6,193 93	\$43,763 86	\$482,211 94	\$767,447 60	\$74 25	\$12,558,244 18

W—Statement of Domestic Gold and Silver Deposited at the United States Mint and Branches, for Coinage, to June 30, 1870.

FROM.	Gold.	Silver.	Gold and Silver.
California.....	\$630,575,666 05	\$33,053 93	\$630,608,719 98
Montana.....	24,075,557 98	70,714 51	24,146,272 49
Colorado.....	17,666,867 21	482,211 94	18,149,079 15
Idaho	15,424,434 90	284,986 40	15,709,421 30
North Carolina.....	9,654,622 33	43,763 86	9,698,386 19
Oregon.....	10,738,133 87	1,764 19	10,739,898 06
Georgia.....	7,151,235 56	403 83	7,151,639 39
Virginia.....	1,615,736 38	1,615,736 38
South Carolina.....	1,371,383 76	1,371,383 76
Nevada.....	366,724 58	4,969 761 35	5,336,485 93
Alabama.....	206,040 57	206,040 57
Arizona	566,107 12	38,107 93	604,215 05
New Mexico.....	523,133 29	523,133 29
Utah	98,987 86	98,987 86
Tennessee.....	81,529 69	81,529 69
Washington Territory...	61,711 71	61,711 71
Dakota.....	5,760 00	5,760 00
Nebraska...	14,748 31	14,748 31
Vermont.....	5,459 88	5,459 88
Other Sources.....	43,676,058 14	43,676,058 14
Parted from Silver.....	4,045,251 39	4,045,251 39
Lake Superior.....	251,471 70	251,471 70
New Mexico and Sonora.	6,193 93	6,193 93
Sitka.....	397 64	397 64
Wyoming Territory...	88,543 21	74 25	88,617 46
Maryland	89 15	89 15
Kansas.....	846 36	468 00	1,314 36
Fine Bars.....	767,447 66	767,447 66
Parted from Gold.....	5,607,820 70	5,607,820 70
Total to June 30, 1870.	\$768,015,026 94	\$12, 5 2 4 8	\$780,573,271 12

A STATEMENT OF FOREIGN GOLD AND SILVER COINS.

Prepared by the Director of the Mint, to accompany his Annual Report, in pursuance of the Act of February 21st, 1857.

EXPLANATORY REMARKS.

The first column embraces the names of the countries where the coins are issued; the second contains the name of the coin, only the principal denominations being given. The other sizes are proportional; and when this is not the case the deviation is stated.

The third column expresses the weight of a single piece in fractions of the troy ounce, carried to the thousandth, and in a few cases to the ten thousandth of an ounce. The method is preferable to expressing the weight in grains for commercial purposes, and corresponds better with the terms of the Mint. It may be readily transferred to weight in grains by the following rules:—Remove the decimal point; from one-half deduct four per cent. of that half, and the remainder will be grains.

The fourth column expresses the fineness in thousandths, *i. e.* the number of parts of pure gold or silver in 1000 parts of the coin.

The fifth and sixth columns of the first table express the valuation of gold. In the fifth is shown the value as compared with the legal contents, or amount of fine gold in our coin. In the sixth is shown the value as paid in the Mint, after the uniform deduction of one-half of one per cent. The former is the value for any other purposes than recoinage, and especially for the purpose of comparison; the latter is the value in exchange for our coins at the Mint.

For the silver there is no fixed legal valuation, the law providing for shifting the price according to the condition of demand and supply. The present price of standard silver is 122½ cents per ounce, at which rate the values in the fifth column of the second table are calculated. In a few cases, where the coins could not be procured, the data are *assumed* from the legal rates, and so stated.

X—GOLD COINS.

COUNTRY	DENOMINATIONS.	Weight.	Fines.	Value.	Value after Deduction.
		Oz. Dec.	Thous.		
AUSTRALIA.....	Pound of 1852.....	0.281	916.5	\$ 5.32.4	\$ 5.29.7
“.....	Sovereign of 1855-60.....	0.256.5	916	4.85.7	4.83.3
AUSTRIA.....	Ducat.....	0.112	986	2.28.3	2.27
“.....	Sovereign.....	0.363	900	6.75.4	6.72
“.....	New Union Coin, (as'md)...	0.357	900	6.64.2	6.60.9
BELGIUM.....	25 Francs.....	0.254	899	4.72	4.69.8
BOLIVIA.....	Doubloon.....	0.867	870	15.59.3	15.51.5
BRAZIL.....	Twenty Milreis.....	0.575	917.5	10.90.6	10.85.1
CENTRAL AMERICA,.....	Two Escudos.....	0.209	853.5	3.68.8	3.66.9
“.....	Four Reals.....	0.027	875	0.48.8	0.48.6
CHILI.....	Old Doubloon.....	0.867	870	15.59.3	15.51.5
“.....	Ten Pesos.....	0.492	900	9.15.4	9.10.8
DENMARK.....	Ten Thaler.....	0.427	895	7.90	7.86.1
EQUADOR.....	Four Escudos.....	0.433	844	7.55.5	7.51.7
ENGLAND.....	Pound or Sovereign, new...	0.256.7	916.5	4.86.3	4.83.9
“.....	“ “ average.....	0.256.2	916	4.85.1	4.82.7
FRANCE.....	Twenty Francs, new.....	6.207.5	899	3.85.8	3.83.9
“.....	“ “ average.....	0.207	899	3.84.7	3.82.8
GERMANY NORTH.....	Ten Thaler.....	0.427	895	7.90	7.86.1
“.....	“ “ Prussian.....	0.427	903	7.97.1	7.93.1
“.....	Krone, (Crown).....	0.357	900	6.64.2	6.69.9
“ SOUTH.....	Ducat.....	0.112	986	2.28.2	2.27.1
GREECE.....	Twenty Drachms.....	0.185	900	3.44.2	3.42.5
HINDOSTAN.....	Mohur.....	0.374	916	7.08.2	7.04.6
ITALY.....	Twenty Lire.....	0.207	898	3.84.3	3.82.3
JAPAN.....	Old Cobang.....	0.362	568	4.44	4.41.8
“.....	“ “.....	0.289	572	3.57.6	3.55.8
MEXICO.....	Doubloon, average.....	0.867.5	866	15.53	15.45.2
“.....	“ new.....	0.867.5	870.5	15.61.1	15.53.3
“.....	Twenty Pesos, (Max).....	0.086	875	19.64.3	19.54.5
“.....	Do (Repub).....	1.090	875	19.72.0	19.62.1
NAPLES.....	Six Ducati, new.....	1.245	996	5.04.4	5.01.9
NETHERLANDS.....	Ten Guilders.....	0.215	899	3.99.7	3.97.6
NEW GRENADA.....	Old Doubloon, Bogata.....	0.868	870	15.61.1	15.53.3
“.....	“ “ Popayan.....	0.867	858	15.37.8	15.30.1
“.....	Ten Pesos.....	0.525	891.5	9.67.5	9.62.7
PERU.....	Old Doubloon.....	0.867	868	15.55.7	15.47.9
“.....	Twenty Soles.....	1.055	898	19.21.3	19.11.7
PORTUGAL.....	Gold Crown.....	0.308	912	5.80.7	5.77.8
PRUSSIA.....	New Crown (assumed).....	0.357	900	6.64.2	6.60.9
ROME.....	2½ Scudi, (new).....	0.140	900	2.60.5	2.59.2
RUSSIA.....	Five Rubles.....	0.210	916	3.97.6	3.95.7
SPAIN.....	100 Reals.....	0.268	896	4.96.4	4.93.9
“.....	80 “.....	0.215	869.5	3.86.4	3.84.5
SWEDEN.....	Ducat.....	0.111	875	2.23.7	2.22.6
“.....	Carolin, 10 frs.....	0.104	900	1.93.5	1.91.5
TUNIS.....	25 Piasters.....	0.161	900	2.99.5	2.98.1
TURKEY.....	100 “.....	0.231	915	4.36.9	4.34.8
TUSCANY.....	Seguin.....	0.112	999	2.31.3	2.30.1

Y—SILVER COINS.

COUNTRY.	DENOMINATIONS.	Weight.	Fineness.	Value.
		Oz. Dec.	Thous.	
AUSTRIA.....	Old Rix Dollar.....	0.902	833	\$1.02.3
“.....	Old Scudo.....	0.836	902	1.02.6
“.....	Florin before 1858.....	0.451	833	51.1
“.....	New Florin.....	0.397	900	48.6
“.....	New Union Dollar.....	0.596	900	73.1
“.....	Maria Theresa Dollar 1780.....	0.895	838	1.02.1
BELGIUM.....	Five Francs.....	0.803	897	98
BOLIVIA.....	New Dollar.....	0.801	900	98.1
BRAZIL.....	Double Milreis.....	0.820	918.5	1.02.5
CANADA.....	Twenty Cents.....	0.150	925	18.9
“.....	Twenty-five Cents.....	0.187.5	925	23.6
CENTRAL AMERICA.....	Dollar.....	0.866	850	1.00.2
CHILI.....	Old Dollar.....	0.864	908	1.06.8
“.....	New Dollar.....	0.801	900.5	98.2
CHINA.....	Dollar (English), assumed.....	0.866	901	1.06.2
“.....	Ten Cents.....	0.087	901	10.6
DENMARK.....	Two Rigsdaler.....	0.927	877	1.10.7
ENGLAND.....	Shilling, new.....	0.182.5	924.5	23
“.....	“ average.....	0.178	925	22.4
FRANCE.....	Five Franc, average.....	0.800	900	98
“.....	Two Franc.....	0.320	835	36.4
GERMANY, NORTH.....	Thaler before 1857.....	0.712	750	72.7
“.....	New Thaler.....	0.595	900	72.9
“.....	Florin before 1857.....	0.340	900	41.7
“.....	New Florin, (assumed).....	0.340	900	41.7
GREECE.....	Five Drachms.....	0.719	900	88.1
HINDOSTAN.....	Rupee.....	0.374	916	46.6
JAPAN.....	Itzbu.....	0.279	991	37.6
“.....	New Itzbu.....	0.279	890	33.8
MEXICO.....	Dollar, New.....	0.867.5	903	1.06.6
“.....	Dollar average.....	0.866	901	1.06.2
“.....	Peso of Maximilian.....	0.861	8902.5	1.05.5
NAPLES.....	Scudo.....	0.844	830	95.3
NETHERLANDS.....	2½ Guilders.....	0.804	944	1 03.3
NORWAY.....	Specie Daler.....	0.927	877	1.10.7
NEW GRENADA.....	Dollar of 1857.....	0.803	896	98
PERU.....	Old Dollar.....	0.866	901	1.06.2
“.....	Dollar of 1858.....	0.766	909	94.8
“.....	Half Dollar 1835 and 1838.....	0.433	650	38.3
“.....	Sol.....	0.802	900	98.2
PRUSSIA.....	Thaler before 1857.....	0.712	750	72.7
“.....	New Thaler.....	0.595	900	72.9
ROME.....	Scudo.....	0.864	900	1.05.8
RUSSIA.....	Rouble.....	0.667	875	79.4
SARDINIA.....	Five Lire.....	0.800	900	98
SPAIN.....	New Pistareen.....	0.166	899	20.3
SWEDEN.....	Rix Dollar.....	0.092	750	1.11.5
SWITZERLAND.....	Two Francs.....	0.323	899	39.5
TUNIS.....	Five Piastres.....	0.511	898.5	62.5
TURKEY.....	Twenty Piastres.....	0.770	830	87
TUSCANY.....	Florin.....	0.220	925	27.6

LIST OF TABLES IN APPENDIX.

A—(page 19)—Statement of Bullion deposited at the Mint of the U. S. and Branches during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1870.

B—(page 20)—Statement of Gold and Silver of domestic production, deposited at the Mint of the U. S. and Branches during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1870.

C—(page 21)—Statement of Coinage at the Mint of the U. S. and Branches during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1870.

D 1, 2 & 3—(pages 22, 23, 24)—Coinage at the Mint of U. S. from organization to close of fiscal year ending June 30, 1870.

E 1 & 2—(pages 25 and 26)—Coinage at Branch Mint at San Francisco, from organization to June 30, 1870.

F 1 & 2—(pages 27 and 28)—Coinage at Branch Mint, New Orleans, from organization to January 31, 1861.

G—(page 29)—Coinage at Branch Mint at Dahlonega, Ga., from organization to February 28, 1861.

H—(page 30)—Coinage at Branch Mint, Charlotte, N. C., from organization to March 31, 1861.

I—(page 31)—Coinage at Assay Office, New York, from organization to June 30, 1870.

K—(page 32)—Coinage at Branch Mint, Denver, Colorado, from organization to June 30, 1870.

L—(page 33)—Summary Exhibit of Coinage at the Mint and Branches to the close of the year ending June 30, 1870.

M—(page 34)—Gold of domestic production, deposited at Mint of U. S., to the close of the year ending June 30, 1870.

N—(page 35)—Same at Branch Mint, San Francisco, to June 30, 1870.

O—(page 36)—Same at Branch Mint, New Orleans, to January 31, 1861.

P—(page 37)—Same at Branch Mint, Dahlonega, Ga., to February 28, 1861.

Q—(page 38)—Same at Branch Mint, Charlotte, N. C., to June 30, 1870.

R—(page 39)—Same at Assay Office, New York, to June 30, 1870.

S—(page 40)—Same at Branch Mint, Denver, to June 30, 1870.

T—(page 41)—Summary Exhibit of Gold Deposits at Mint of U. S. and Branches to June 30, 1870.

U—(page 42)—Statement of amount of Silver coined at Mint of U. S. and Branches, at San Francisco, New Orleans and Carson City, under Act of February 21, 1853.

V—(page 43)—Statement of amount of Silver of domestic production deposited at Mint of U. S. and Branches, from January, 1841, to June 30, 1870.

W—(page 44)—Statement of domestic Gold and Silver deposited at the Mint of the U. S. and Branches, for coinage, to June 30, 1870.

X—(page 46)—Statement of the weight, fineness and value of Foreign Gold Coins.

Y—(page 47)—Statement of the weight, fineness and value of Foreign Silver Coins.

